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Oundle and Thrapston  
Rural District Council

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

A. McINNES

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

1937





## Oundle and Thrapston Rural District.

*Chairman of Council* : R. H. Ward, Esq., Woodford.

*Chairman Public Health Committee* : R. H. Ward, Esq., Woodford.

*Chairman Housing Committee* : Major R. A. Muntz, Tansor.

*Clerk* : H. H. Hassall.

*M.O.H. (Part-time)* : A. McInnes, M.B., D.P.H.

*Sanitary Inspector, Southern Area* : R. W. Barnes, A.R.San.I.

*Sanitary Inspector, Northern Area* : S. Pargeter, M.R.San.I.

*Surveyor, Whole Area* : F. J. Short.

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### NOTE.

*Southern Area.*—Includes all Northamptonshire villages—with the exception of Stanwick, which is now in the Raunds U.D.—formerly in the old Thrapston Rural District, with the eight added villages of Wadenhoe, Pilton, Thurning, Luddington, Thorpe, Lilford, Achurch, and Wigsthorpe from the old Oundle Rural District.

*Northern Area.*—Includes all the Northamptonshire villages of the old Oundle Rural District with the exception of the villages named above, together with the whole of the old Easton-on-the-Hill Rural District and the villages of Fineshade, Wakerley, Harringworth, and Laxton from the old Gretton Rural District.



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## Oundle and Thrapston Rural District.

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MR. CHAIRMAN,

The area of the district is 107,337 acres. The estimated population at the middle of 1937 was 16,410, a decrease of 140 in the estimate for 1936. The density of population is 739 per square mile as compared with 683 for the whole of England and Wales, 163 for the whole of Scotland, and 20 for the Scottish Highland Counties of Argyle, Inverness, and Ross.

The rateable value at the end of 1937 was £57,023 and the product of a penny rate £223. The number of inhabited houses at the same period was 5,170.

**Social Conditions.**—The district is predominantly agricultural. There are clothing factories at Woodford, Thrapston, and Brigstock, employing mostly female labour. Ironstone mining and furnace working give employment at Islip, Woodford, Great Addington, and Titchmarsh and the villages in the neighbourhood of Corby. Engineering and shopkeeping are sources of employment at the market town of Thrapston. Shoemaking at the neighbouring Urban Districts of Raunds, Irthlingborough, and Rushden is the chief occupation of the inhabitants of Ringstead and the Addingtons. The building trade and engineering give employment at Stamford to men from Easton and Collyweston, and a number of men from these villages find employment in cement works at Ketton.

**Unemployment.**—Exact figures are difficult to obtain, for, with the exception of Thrapston, all the Employment Exchanges likely to serve the district are in areas outside the district itself. All that can be said is that there is very little unemployment.

**Birth Rate.**—Live births during the year were 128 males and 103 females, a total of 231. Of these 8 were illegitimate, 2 males and 6 females. Still births numbered 8, equally divided as to sex, and of the total 7 were legitimate and 1 illegitimate. The still births were 29·2 per 1,000 of the total live and still births. The birth rates per 1,000 of population were as follows :—

	Oundle & Thrapston R.D.		England & Wales		London	
Live Births	...	14·0	...	14·9	...	13·3
Still Births	...	·48	...	·60	...	·54

**Death Rate.**—There were registered 234 deaths, 108 males and 126 females, and of the total number 77 were inward transfers of residents

in the district who died out of the district. The figure for deaths represents a crude death rate of 14·2 per 1,000 of estimated population. For the purpose of comparison with corresponding rates for the whole of England and Wales the crude death rate of this district is multiplied by ·78. The presumption in the use of a factor less than unity is that the age and sex distribution of the population of this district is more favourable to a higher death rate than if the age and sex distribution were the same as in the whole of England and Wales. The comparable or standard death rates per 1,000 of population were :—

England and Wales 12·4 ; London 12·3 ;

Oundle and Thrapston Rural District 11·14.

The causes of death were :—

	Males.	Females.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0	0
Measles ... ..	1	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	3	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	2	2
Diphtheria ... ..	0	0
Influenza ... ..	4	11
Syphilis ... ..	0	0
Cancer ... ..	9	17
General Paralysis of Insane ...	0	0
Liver Diseases ... ..	1	0
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	0	0
Diabetes ... ..	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage ... ..	7	9
Heart Disease ... ..	31	35
Bronchitis ... ..	6	3
Pneumonia ... ..	1	2
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	2	0
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	0	0
Other Digestive Diseases ...	3	1
Appendicitis ... ..	0	0
Nephritis ... ..	2	1
Congenital Debility, etc. ...	7	3
Senility ... ..	7	13
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	2	4
Other Defined Diseases ...	9	16
Ill Defined ... ..	5	2
Other Violence ... ..	2	1
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0	0
Other Puerperal Causes ...	0	0
Diarrhoea ... ..	1	0
Suicide ... ..	1	2
Whooping-Cough ... ..	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	1	0
	<hr/> 108 <hr/>	<hr/> 126 <hr/>

The age and sex distribution of the deaths were :—

Years	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	15	10	5	Under 1
Males	6	20	36	18	4	4	4	3	0	1	1	11
Females	8	32	31	19	6	11	5	3	3	2	1	5
Totals	14	52	67	37	10	15	9	6	3	3	2	16

**Deaths from Puerperal Causes.—**

	Deaths	Rate per 1000 Births (live & still)	
		Oundle & Thrapston	England & Wales
Puerperal Sepsis	0	...	0
Other Puerperal Causes	0	...	0
	0	0	3·11

**Infantile Mortality.**—The Registrar-General gives a return of 16 deaths under the age of 1 year and of these, 11 were male and 5 were female. Of this 16, 7 were inward transfers. The causes of death were :—

Congenital Malformation	...	...	3
Premature Birth	...	...	3
Pyloric Stenosis	...	...	1
Measles ...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	3
Melaena Neonatorum	...	...	1
Pemphigus „	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	1
Total			16

On a basis of 16 deaths the infantile mortality rates were :—

	Rate per 1000 live Births :—	
	Legitimate Infants per 1000	Illegitimate Infants per 1000
Oundle and Thrapston	69 ... 71·7	0
England and Wales	58 ... Unknown	Unknown
London	... 60 ... Unknown	Unknown

**Measles.**—The single death was a child of 8 months from Chelveston. This represents a mortality rate of ·06 per 1,000 of population as against ·02 for the whole of England and Wales and ·01 for London.

**Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years.**—There were no deaths from this cause.

**Whooping Cough.**—There were no deaths from this cause and no unusual morbidity. The death rate in England and Wales was ·04 per 1,000 of population and in London ·06.



**Cancer.**—The number of deaths was 26, 9 males and 17 females. This number is 11·1 % of total deaths from all causes, or 1·58 per 1,000 of population. Particulars are given in the table below :—

Stomach, Liver, and Pancreas		Rectum and Colon		Prostate and Urinary System		Breast and Genera- tive Organs		Oesoph- agus and Pharynx		Other Organs	
Age		Age		Age		Age		Age		Age	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
73	70	77	78	0	0	0	79	0	76	74	0
46	63	73	69			0	77	0	64	71	0
36	59	72				0	78			43	0
	49						70				
							70				
							61				
							58				
							48				
							46				
3	4	3	2	0	0	0	9	0	2	3	0

Lectures on Cancer, under the auspices of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, were given to Women's Institutes at Hargrave and Islip towards the end of the year. Requests for lectures were received from Brigstock, Chelveston, Woodford, Fotheringhay, Woodnewton, Bulwick, King's Cliffe, and Achurch and were given in the early part of 1938. These lectures were given by Doctors practising in the villages. The lectures described in a general way the nature of cancer and stressed the necessity for early diagnosis and evidence was given of the hopefulness of treatment if undertaken early. Questions were invited after the lectures.

**Infectious Diseases.**—Notifications of infectious diseases other than tuberculosis were as below :—

Disease			Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	6	3	0
Erysipelas	...	...	3	1	0
Pneumonia	...	...	7	2	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	3	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	0	0	0
Paratyphoid	...	...	1	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	1	1	1

**Scarlet Fever.**—6 cases were notified, three from Sudborough and one each from Ringstead, Tansor, and Fotheringhay. The case from Ringstead was due to a septic condition of a scratch received at work, there being no sore throat. The number of notifications repre-



sents a rate of '36 per 1,000 of population. The rate for England and Wales was 2'33 and for London 2'09. The age and sex distribution were as below :—

Age Periods			M		F
Years	0	...	0	...	0
	1	...	0	...	0
	5	...	2	...	2
	15	...	1	...	0
	25	...	0	...	0
	35	...	1	...	0
	45	...	0	...	0
	55	...	0	...	0
	65	...	0	...	0
			—		—
			4		2
			—		—

**Diphtheria.**—No case of diphtheria was notified. The notifications rate for England and Wales was 1'49 per 1,000 of population.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**—The term “Puerperal Fever” has been abolished and all cases of a rise of temperature up to 100'4° F. or more for a period of 24 hours within 21 days of the birth are notified as Puerperal Pyrexia. The rise of temperature may be due to a cause incidental to the birth or from the contraction of a disease prevalent in the neighbourhood at the time, such as Influenza. Nevertheless all cases should be notified independently of the cause of the rise of temperature.

The three cases notified in this district were from causes not necessarily incidental to birth. There was one each notified from Ringstead, King's Cliffe, and Lower Benefield. The rate per 1,000 of live and still births was 12'5 as against 13'93 for England and Wales and 17'59 for 125 County Boroughs and great Towns including London. Notifications are greater in large urban areas than in small urban or rural areas. There was no death incidental to childbirth or pregnancy. The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 of live and still births for England and Wales was '94 from sepsis and 2'17 from other causes, or a total mortality rate of 3'11.

**Erysipelas.**—There was one case each in Chelveston, Brigstock, and Aldwinckle. By reason of housing conditions one case was treated at the Isolation Hospital. The notifications rate per 1,000 of population was thus '18, that for England and Wales '37.

**Pneumonia.**—There were seven notifications in the district. 2 from Bulwick, and 1 each from Thurning, Blatherwycke, Brigstock, Tansor, and Warmington. The notification of this disease is incomplete, not from any laxness of the doctors in the area, but because the notification term “Pneumonia” is ill defined and there may be clinical difficulty in saying when an Influenza or a Bronchitis becomes a Pneumonia. Most of the deaths from Influenza are from pneumonic conditions of the lungs. Instead of three deaths from pneumonia as given in two preceding tables there were, in reality, 15 deaths, and of these 5 were inward

transfers. Of these 15 deaths, 13 were females and only 2 males. The difference of 12 is to be found in the number who died from Influenza, or who died from some other intercurrent disease.

**Paratyphoid Fever.**—The single case was at Aldwincle, and no doubt was contracted out of the district. He made a quick recovery.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**—This case was from Lower Benefield and died at Kettering General Hospital.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—The single case was at a wooden bungalow in the parish of Chelveston, close to Irthlingborough Railway Station. The child made a quick recovery.

**Tuberculosis.**—The table below gives particulars of notifications and deaths. The villages of origin were—Pulmonary—Thrapston, Islip, Woodford, and Ringstead, 2 each; Titchmarsh, Twywell, Warmington, Easton, Collyweston, and Harringworth, 1 each; Non-Pulmonary—Lowick 2; Titchmarsh, Thrapston, Deene, and Bulwick 1 each. Two of the non-pulmonary deaths had never been notified, both cases dying in Northampton General Hospital—one a female of 41 (Denford) from disease of the spine and the other, a male of 20 (Thrapston), from Meningitis. Three of the pulmonary, and one of the non-pulmonary deaths died in the year of notification. At the end of the year there were on the register 83 pulmonary and 20 non-pulmonary cases. During the year 15 patients entered Rushden Sanatorium, one Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital and one Preston Hall. No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 or Section 172 Public Health Act, 1936.

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	...	...	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
15	...	...	3	6	0	1	0	2	2	1
25	...	...	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
35	...	...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
45	...	...	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
55	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	...	...	7	7	3	3	3	3	2	2

**Water Supplies.**—The district at present possesses two main piped supplies. One at Woodford, the other at Barnwell. The Thrapston supply is not sufficient in quantity to supply a population greater

than that of Thrapston. Moreover, the Thrapston supply is now joined up with that of Woodford by means of a pipe line from Denford, so that it may be considered an auxiliary to the main Woodford supply. The Brigstock well is surrounded by houses on three sides and a poultry farm on the other, and a series of analyses have not been quite satisfactory. Its situation makes the Brigstock well difficult to protect. There are private piped supplies at Islip, Lowick, Apethorpe, King's Cliffe, Woodnewton (part), Ashton, Pilton, Lilford, Bulwick, Deene, Harringworth, Benefield, and Laxton. The Benefield and Bulwick supplies have not given satisfactory analyses. The public piped supply at Easton is insufficient, and the method of delivery antiquated. A large number of sources of supply, piped or unpiped, makes sanitary control difficult and expensive. It is possible that the whole district, with the exception of Hargrave and Chelveston, which are cut off from the rest of the district by the Urban District of Raunds, could be supplied by three main systems—Woodford, Barnwell, and Easton. The sources of the existing private piped supplies could be used as auxiliaries to augment the three main supplies in time of scarcity. It is suggested that the main supplies should be as under.

#### 1. WOODFORD.

Villages already supplied—Great Addington, Little Addington, Woodford, Ringstead, Denford, Thrapston, Titchmarsh, and Twywell.

Proposed Extension: Aldwinckle, Wadenhoe, Thorpe, Slipton, Sudborough, Brigstock, Islip and Lowick.

Total population: 8,500 approximately.

#### 2. BARNWELL.

Villages already supplied: Barnwell, Hemington, Clapton, Ludington, Lutton, Polebrook, Thurning, Wigsthorpe, and Warmington.

Proposed Extension: Apethorpe, Cotterstock, Ashton, Fotheringhay, Glapthorn, King's Cliffe, Lilford, Nassington, Pilton, Southwick, Stoke Doyle, Tansor, Achurch, Woodnewton, and Yarwell, or Achurch, Pilton, Lilford, and Stoke Doyle could be supplied by Woodford.

Total population: 5,300 approximately.

#### 3. EASTON.

Supply is from a spring which comes to the surface in the North side of the road to Stamford. The water as it rises from the spring is caught in concrete tanks, the overflow going into the stream below. The water is pumped by hydraulic ram to a reservoir near the Council Houses. Analyses have shown the water to be good. The supply is not sufficient for all purposes, and it is only delivered at standpipes. It is possible that if the spring were tapped in an area capable of being protected, there might be sufficient water to supply all the villages on both sides of the Kettering-Stamford Road. An alternative would be the sinking of a well in the Welland Valley, with the same distribution of supply.

Proposed area of supply: Easton, Duddington, Collyweston, Wakerley, Harringworth, Laxton, Bulwick, Deene, Deenethorpe, and Upper and Lower Benefield, Blatherwycke, and Fineshade.

Total population: 2,800 approximately.



These suggestions are put forward without a knowledge of the engineering problems involved, especially with reference to the two existing supplies of Woodford and Barnwell. Nevertheless it would be advisable to consider these possibilities in conjunction with the request for the extension of your supplies into the area of any other Authority. You have generously given supplies to other districts already, but it is surely not necessary to say, that you are a Sanitary Authority first, and a Vendor of Water Supplies afterwards.

**Work done during 1937.**—The Woodford and Thrapston water supplies were joined during the year by means of a pipe line from Denford. Titchmarsh received an extension from Thrapston. The Urban District of Burton Latimer, and Cranford in the Kettering Rural District received extensions from the Woodford supply. The question of extending the water supply from Titchmarsh to Aldwincle, Thorpe, and Achurch was considered by the Council, but rejected for the present as it was estimated that there would be an Annual Deficit of about £115 0s. 0d. between income and loan charges, plus working expenses. These villages, however, are much in need of a supply, as all the wells are very shallow and liable to pollution. By reason of the unsatisfactory reports following analyses of samples taken during a very wet period in July, 1936, the Council installed Chlorinating Plant at the Woodford supply station, and has the intention, later, of installing filtration plant at an estimated cost of £1,700 0s. 0d.

*The Barnwell Regional Scheme* to supply Barnwell, Clapton, Wigsthorpe, Hemington, Luddington, Lutton, Polebrook, Thurning, and Warmington was nearing completion at the end of 1937. The water was in service about the end of April, 1938. The well is sunk in the river gravel in the Parish of Barnwell close to the boundary of Oundle Urban District, and the water is both filtered and chlorinated.

*Benefield Supply* has given several unsatisfactory analyses. In my opinion, the water is tapped too close to a stream into which the village sewage enters.

*Glaphorn.* All the public wells showed evidence of pollution. The water is safe for drinking purposes only if boiled.

*Chelveston.* This village is in need of a piped supply. It could get its supply most conveniently from the Raunds Urban District.

**Analyses.—Brigstock Supply.** This well is surrounded by houses on three sides and on the other by a poultry farm. There is not sufficient area enclosed to give proper protection to the well and this cannot be done by reason of the houses near by. Analyses, although never very bad, have never been very satisfactory. Rather than sink a new well, a better way might be to extend the Woodford supply to Brigstock, taking in Slipton and Sudborough on the way.

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

## BRIGSTOCK WATER.

Physical Characters	...	...	...	...	...	Good
Reaction	...	...	...	...	...	p.H. 7.4
The Sample contained :—					Parts per 100,000	
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	...	...	65.2
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	3.20
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	...	...	...	...	...	Absent
„ (Albuminoid)	...	...	...	...	...	0.0026
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C.	...	...	...	...	...	0.0215
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	...	...	...	...	0.55
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	Absent
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	...	...	Absent

*Bacteriological Examination.*

Coliform organisms present in  $1 \times 50$  mls.

„ „ absent in  $5 \times 10$  mls.

„ „ absent in  $5 \times 1$  ml.

Probable number of coliform organisms per ml.=1.

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 37° C.=2.

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 21° C.=11.

*Total Hardness*—26.34 degrees (English).

*Inference.*—The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a water containing very little organic matter though slightly contaminated with micro-organisms capable of giving a positive biochemical reaction for coliform bacilli.

I am of opinion that this water is safe for drinking purposes and recommend that the supply be kept under observation.

Signed, S. GREENBURGH,

15th February, 1937.

Public Analyst.

**Woodford Supply.****CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.****WOODFORD WATER.**

Sample of Water received on the 10th February, 1937, from Dr. A. McInnes, Medical Officer of Health, Oundle and Thrapston Rural District Council, and labelled "Woodford Water." Taken during flooding of river.

Physical Characters	...	...	...	...	Good
Reaction	...	...	...	...	p.H. 7.4
The sample contained :—					Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	...	59.8
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	4.25
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	...	...	...	...	Absent
„ (Albuminoid)	...	...	...	...	0.0048
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C.	...	...	...	...	0.0434
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	...	...	...	0.15
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	Absent
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	...	Absent

*Bacteriological Examination.*

Coliform organisms present in 1 × 50 mls.

„ „ „ „ 1 out of 5 × 10 mls.

„ „ absent in 5 × 1 ml.

Probable number of coliform organisms per ml. = 3.

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 37° C. = 3.

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 21° C. = 6.

*Total Hardness*—22.10 degrees (English).

*Inference.*—The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a water containing very little organic matter though slightly contaminated with micro-organisms capable of giving a positive biochemical reaction for coliform bacilli.

I am of opinion that this water is safe for drinking purposes and recommend that the supply be kept under observation.

Signed, S. GREENBURGH,

15th February, 1937.

Public Analyst.



## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

## WOODFORD WATER.

Sample of Water received on the 20th October, 1937,  
from Dr. A. McInnes, Medical Officer of Health, Oundle  
and Thrapston Rural District Council, and labelled "Tap  
Water, Woodford."

Physical Characters	Very slight deposit, otherwise good				
Reaction	...	...	...	...	p.H. 7.5
The sample contained :—	Parts per 100,000				
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	...	53.0
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	3.0
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	...	...	...	...	0.0008
„ (Albuminoid)	...	...	...	...	Absent
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C.	...	...	...	...	0.0271
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	...	...	...	0.10
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	Absent
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	...	Absent

*Bacteriological Examination.*

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 37° C.=nil

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 21° C.=2

*Microscopical Examination of Deposit*—Mainly mineral matter.

*Total Hardness*—21.52 degrees (English).

*Inference.*—The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

Signed, S. GREENBURGH,

25th October, 1937.

Public Analyst.

**Thrapston Supply.**

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

## THRAPSTON WATER.

Sample of Water received on the 10th February, 1937,  
from Dr. A. McInnes, Medical Officer of Health, Oundle  
and Thrapston Rural District Council, and labelled  
"Thrapston Water." Taken during flooding of river.

Physical Characters	...	...	...	...	Good
Reaction	...	...	...	...	p.H. 7.4
The sample contained :—	Parts per 100,000				
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	...	58.1
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	2.45
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	...	...	...	...	Absent
„ (Albuminoid)	...	...	...	...	0.0040
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C.	...	...	...	...	0.0643
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	...	...	...	0.30
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	Absent
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	...	Absent

*Bacteriological Examination.*

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 37° C.=2

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 21° C.=4

*Total Hardness*—23.30 degrees (English).

*Inference.*—The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of contamination with harmful organic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

Signed, S. GREENBURGH,

15th February, 1937.

Public Analyst.

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

## THRAPSTON WATER.

Sample of Water received on the 20th October, 1937,  
from Dr. A. McInnes, Medical Officer of Health, Oundle  
and Thrapston Rural District Council, and labelled " Tap  
Water, Thrapston."

Physical Characters	Slight deposit, otherwise good				
Reaction	...	...	...	...	p.H. 7.6
The sample contained :—	Parts per 100,000				
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	...	49.6
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	2.3
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	...	...	...	...	Absent
„ (Albuminoid)	...	...	...	...	0.0048
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C.	...	...	...	...	0.0561
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	...	...	...	0.20
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	Absent
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	...	Absent

*Bacteriological Examination.*

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 37° C. = *nil*

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 21° C. = 12

*Microscopical Examination of Deposit*—Mineral matter and organic debris.

*Total Hardness*—22.68 degrees (English).

*Inference.*—The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

Signed, S. GREENBURGH,

25th October, 1937.

Public Analyst.

**Bulwick Supply.**

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

## BULWICK SUPPLY.

Sample of Water received on the 23rd March, 1937, from  
Oundle and Thrapston Rural District Council, and labelled  
"Northern No. 1, Bulwick Public Supply."

Physical Characters	Slight deposit, otherwise good				
Reaction	...	...	...	...	p.H. 7.3
The sample contained :—					Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	...	56.2
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	2.35
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	...	...	...	...	0.0006
„ (Albuminoid)	...	...	...	...	0.0094
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C.	...	...	...	...	0.1077
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	...	...	...	0.15
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	Absent
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	...	Absent

*Bacteriological Examination.*

Coliform organisms present in  $1 \times 50$  mls.

„ „ „ „ 1 out of  $5 \times 10$  mls.

„ „ „ „ 5 out of  $5 \times 1$  ml.

Probable number of coliform organisms per ml. = 3.

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 37° C.  
= 8 and mould.

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 21° C.  
= 60 and mould.

*Microscopical Examination of deposit*—Mineral matter, organic debris,  
and a few rotifers.

*Total Hardness*—22.4 degrees (English).

*Inference.*—The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a water slightly contaminated with organic matter and with coliform micro-organisms.

I am of opinion that this water is of second quality, though safe for drinking purposes. It is to be recommended that the supply be kept under close observation.

Signed, S. GREENBURGH,

30th March, 1937.

Public Analyst.

**Easton Supply.****CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS. EASTON PUBLIC SUPPLY.**

Sample of Water received on the 22nd April, 1937, from S. Pargeter, Esq., Oundle and Thrapston Rural District Council, and labelled "Northern No. 3, Easton Public Supply."

Physical Characters	...	...	...	Good
Reaction	...	...	...	p.H. 7.3
The sample contained :—				Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	39.2
Chlorine	...	...	...	2.25
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	...	...	...	Absent
„ (Albuminoid)	...	...	...	0.0034
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C.	...	...	...	0.0368
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	...	...	0.70
Nitrites	...	...	...	Absent
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	Absent

*Bacteriological Examination.*

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 37° C.=*nil*.

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 21° C.=6

*Total Hardness*—19.56 degrees (English).

*Inference.*—The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

Signed, S. GREENBURGH,

26th April, 1937.

Public Analyst.

**Harringworth Supply.****CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS. HARRINGWORTH SUPPLY.**

Sample of Water labelled "Northern No. 5, Harringworth Public Supply" received on the 13th August, 1937, on behalf of the Oundle and Thrapston Rural District Council.

Physical Characters	Very slight deposit, otherwise good			
Reaction	...	...	...	p.H. 7.5
The sample contained :—				Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	57.0
Chlorine	...	...	...	2.3
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	...	...	...	Absent
„ (Albuminoid)	...	...	...	0.0028
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C.	...	...	...	0.0466
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	...	...	1.15
Nitrites	...	...	...	Absent
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	Absent

*Bacteriological Examination.*

Coliform micro-organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 37° C.=*nil*

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 21° C.=24

*Microscopical Examination of deposit*—Mineral matter and a little organic debris.

*Total Hardness*—19.48 degrees (English).

*Inference.*—The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is safe for drinking purposes.

Signed, S. GREENBURGH,

17th August, 1937.

Public Analyst.



**King's Cliffe Supply.****CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.****KING'S CLIFFE SUPPLY.**

Sample of Water received on the 19th October, 1937, Oundle and Thrapston Rural District Council, and labelled

"Northern Area No. 7, King's Cliffe Water Supply."

Physical Characters Very slight deposit, otherwise good

Reaction ... .. p.H. 7.6

The sample contained :— Parts per 100,000

Total Solid Matter ... .. 59.4

Chlorine ... .. 2.9

Ammonia (Free and Saline) ... .. 0.0016

„ (Albuminoid) ... .. Absent

Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C. ... .. 0.0844

Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen) ... .. 0.05

Nitrites ... .. Absent

Poisonous Metals ... .. Absent

*Bacteriological Examination.*

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 37° C. = *nil*

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 21° C. = 5

*Microscopical Examination of deposit*—Mainly mineral matter.

*Total Hardness*—20.66 degrees (English).

*Inference.*—The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

Signed, S. GREENBURGH,

22nd October, 1937.

Public Analyst.

Samples were taken from a number of private wells, the results being uniformly bad.

**SEWERAGE.**

**Thrapston Sewerage.**—The inadequacy of the sewer system and sewer farm and pumping station were adversely commented upon in the Report for 1934. Thrapston has now a piped water supply and there has been a considerable increase in the number of habitable houses through the building of 43 houses in Far Lane and Oundle Road, with a prospect of more to come.

The sewage system is becoming more inadequate. The result is that the river is becoming more and more polluted.

**Titchmarsh Sewerage.**—This village has a population of 557 and about 170 inhabited houses. House waste from 72 houses in Church Street, Chapel Street, North Street, and the upper part of High Street flows into a tank in a field at the lower end of North Street and thence enters an open dyke which eventually takes it into the watercourse near Thorpe Railway Station. The waste from the houses in the lower portion of High Street, Castle Hill, St. Andrew's Lane, London End, and Polopit, to the number of 63, discharges directly into the watercourse in the East side of the village. The waste from 11 houses in Islington flows into a field at a soakaway. The other 22

houses in the upper end of the village have their waste go into a cistern in the Back Lane and thence into a dyke. Six houses have septic tanks and another a cesspool.

Now that this village has a piped water supply, consideration should be given to the installation of a proper sewage system with treatment of the sewage before allowing it to enter a watercourse.

**Denford Sewerage.**—This village has a population of 346 and 98 habitable houses. It has a primitive form of broad irrigation of sewage treatment on a small area of land between the rivers. The whole of the sewage is not treated on this land, the waste from 15 houses in the Ringstead Road end passing directly into the river. This village has now a piped water supply and consideration should be given to proper sewerage and sewage treatment system.

**Aldwincle Sewerage.**—In this village there are only sewage outfalls. The waste from 44 houses in High Street (upper end) and Cross Lane enters a common socketed pipe and enters a watercourse directly, while the waste from 18 houses in the centre of the village also enters the watercourse directly. In lower High Street and Baulks Lane the waste from 25 houses collects into a chamber and thence directly into the watercourse. In Wadenhoe and Lowick ends 5 houses let the waste flow into ditches; only 5 houses possess septic tanks or cesspools. The village has a population of 316 and has 97 inhabited houses. A piped water supply is badly needed in the village.

**Chelveston cum Caldecott Sewerage.**—The population of this combined village is about 354 and there are 71 houses in Chelveston and 21 in Caldecott. The sewage treatment works for Chelveston is so situated as to be quite useless for its purpose in times of even moderate rainfall by reason of flooding of the filtration beds. In Caldecott the waste from 20 houses enters a street drain and ends in ditches.

**Hargrave Sewerage.**—The waste from 39 houses in High Street, Church Street, and Moor Lane enters a common street drain and thence directly to the brook, while 16 houses in another part cause the waste to go directly into the brook. 4 houses in Moor Lane possess a common cesspool. There are 3 septic tanks accommodating private houses. This village now possesses a piped water supply.

**Warmington.**—The existing sewage and sewage disposal arrangements are as follows :—

Great Green and Chapel Lane area (excluding new Council Houses), the sewage of 42 premises is deposited into an open dyke.

Church Street and School Lane area, the sewage of 32 premises is deposited in a storm-water sewer, open dyke, and brick culvert.

Stamford Lane and Church Street area, the sewage of 28 premises is discharged in a storm-water sewer.

Eaglethorpe area, the sewage of some 20 premises is discharged in a storm-water culvert.

All areas discharge the sewage into the ordinary watercourse without treatment. This village now possesses a piped water supply.



**Easton-on-the-Hill.**—Chiefly cesspools, really “soakaways,” and many situated in limited spaces. Serve some 200 houses.

Worst feature is the open paved street channel in Bell Street, The Lane, and Church Street (part), into which discharges the sewage of some 20 houses, and thence into watercourse.

**King’s Cliffe.**—Partly cesspools, again “soakaways,” and situated in narrow areas. Serve some 100 houses.

Remainder storm-water sewers which discharge into the Willow Brook at points from West Street (3), The Mill, and Bridge Street—some 140 houses. A cesspool in Park Street supplies 10 houses.

With a *few* exceptions all sewage is discharged into the watercourse *untreated*.

**Scavenging.**—Below are details of refuse collections by the Rural District’s own lorry.

Parish	No. of Loads	Approx. Tonnage
Aldwinckle ...	13	25
Brigstock ...	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$
Denford ...	25	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Islip ...	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lowick ...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ringstead ...	56	111
Sudborough ...	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thrapston ...	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	330
Titchmarsh ...	26	53
Twywell ...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	25
Woodford ...	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	296 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 587 $\frac{1}{2}$ <hr/>	<hr/> 1097 $\frac{3}{4}$ <hr/>

**Schools.**—No closure was made during the year by reason of infectious diseases. Influenza was widespread in the district during the first three months of the year and the attendance at most schools fell below 60 %. Whooping cough was prevalent at Duddington in June, and at Bulwick in September. Mumps was responsible for a fall of 20 % in attendance at King’s Cliffe in November and December. This disease was also prevalent at Wadenhoe and Lilford in the Spring months.

**Housing.**—A complete list of the unfit houses was given in the report for 1936. Tables are given below of work done under the Housing Act, 1936, during the year 1937.

The reports of the Sanitary Inspectors are given separately for their own areas, but the figures of the inspections in the Housing and Factory Inspection Forms are for the whole area.

A. McINNES.

## HOUSING ACT, 1936.

## SECTION 25. CLEARANCE AREAS.

## RETURN OF HOUSES DEALT WITH DURING 1937.

Date of Resolution declaring area to be Clearance Area	Date of Clearance Order	Name of Parish and Situation of Area	Number of houses affected	Number of persons displaced	Date houses closed	Date houses actually demolished	Remarks (e.g., Treatment of Area after clearance)
		Clearance Area :					
6/12/34	18/12/34	No. 3—Bird's Yard, Woodford	4	18	26/9/36	4/11/37	
6/12/34	18/12/34	No. 4—Spring Gardens, Woodford	13	71	30/11/36	6/5/37	
29/10/36	29/10/36	No. 10—Marble Arch, Woodford	2	7	22/2/37	6/5/37	
29/10/36	26/11/36	No. 11—Gravel Walk, Woodford	5	20	17/5/37		
26/11/36	1/7/37	No. 13—Upper Glapthorn, Glapthorn	6				
18/3/37	Nil	No. 14—High Street, Ringstead	15				Area purchased
18/3/37	1/7/37	No. 15—Duck End, Denford	4	All	houses unoccupied		
5/8/37	5/8/37	No. 16—The Spring, Woodford	4				
28/10/37		No. 17—Church Street, Nassington	13				

Housing Acts, 1925-35—Provisions corresponding to the following section in the  
Housing Act, 1936.

## SECTION 11.—DEMOLITION OF INSANITARY HOUSES.

### Return of Houses dealt with since 1st January, 1937.

[illegible]

## Housing Act, 1936.

## SECTION 51—RETURN OF HOUSES RECONDITIONED DURING 1937.

Please give particulars of any houses in respect of which a Certificate has been given under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936.

Owner's Name	Tenant's Name and Situation of House	Period of Certificate	Remarks
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

RETURN OF HOUSES THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH WAS COMPLETED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY BETWEEN 1st JANUARY, 1937, AND 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

Parish	Act or Scheme	Type e.g., N.P.2, N.P.3, &c.	No. under each heading	Weekly Rent	Rates approx.	Inclu- sive Rent (if charged)	Remarks (e.g., extent of Exchequer Grant, if any)
Woodford	Housing Act, 1936	N.P.3	14	4/6-7/-	2/7		A Grant at the rate of 45/- per displaced person per annum is receivable in respect of certain of these houses which are used for families rehoused from unfit property.
"	"	N.P.4	4	5/6-7/9	3/3		

NOTE.—The amounts shown in the weekly rent column are the amounts charged for the houses let to Slum Clearance tenants and Overcrowding tenants respectively. The amount inserted in the Rates column is the approximate weekly amount, which is arrived at by apportioning the half-year's rates over a period of 26 weeks, and any overpaid balance is deducted from the last payment.

RETURN OF HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY ON 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

Parish	Act or Scheme	Number under each heading	Remarks
Thrapston—Washington Street	Housing Act, 1936	6—N.P.2	
Warmington—Orchard Site	ditto	6—N.P.3 6—N.P.4	
Nassington—Council Site	ditto	2—N.P.1 8—N.P.3	

RETURN OF HOUSES FOR WHICH TENDERS HAD BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY ON OR BEFORE 31st DECEMBER, 1937, BUT WHICH WERE NOT COMPLETED OR IN PROCESS OF ERECTION ON THAT DATE.

Parish	Act or Scheme	Type	Number under each heading	Remarks
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

# REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR (SOUTHERN AREA) FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1937.

COUNCIL OFFICES,  
MIDLAND ROAD,  
THRAPSTON.

May 2nd, 1938.

DR. A. McINNES,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
RAUNDS.

Sir,

Herewith please receive my Third Annual Report of the Oundle and Thrapston Rural District :—

The Southern Area comprises 25 Parishes, an area of 43,000 acres, and approximate population of 9,778 with 2,558 working-class dwellings.

Inspections have been made in conformity with the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

Total number of Inspections ... ..	1,306
Nuisances found to exist ... ..	254
Nuisances abated (including unfit houses) ...	69
Nuisances unabated (including unfit houses)...	185

**Water Supplies.**—Unsatisfactory conditions prevail in the villages of Aldwinckle, Chelveston with Caldecott, and Thorpe Achurch.

Shallow wells and surface-water cisterns are the sources of supply, which can only be regarded with suspicion. In Titchmarsh a piped supply was completed early in the year, at an approximate cost of £2,000.

The Regional Water Scheme No. 2 will supply the villages in the Southern Area of Luddington, Thurning, Clapton, and part of Wigsthorpe.

**Water Meters.**—65 are in use as follows :—

Brigstock 17, Denford 3, Great Addington 1, Hargrave 1, Little Addington 3, Ringstead 13, Thrapston 13, Titchmarsh 5, Woodford 9.

**Water Analysis.**—11 samples of water were taken and submitted for analysis as under :—

Parish	Good	Unfit
Aldwinckle ...	—	2
Brigstock ...	2	—
Caldecott ...	1	—
Sudborough ...	1	—
Thrapston ...	2	—
Woodford ...	3	—
	—	—
	9	2
	—	—



**Sewers and Sewage Disposal.**—The sewer and sewage disposal at Thrapston is inefficient.

The disposals at Chelveston and Denford are useless.

In the villages of Aldwinckle, Hargrave, and Titchmarsh no proper means of disposal of sewage exists. The population of these places is 316, 239, and 557 respectively.

**Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Streams.**—Owing to the non-treatment of sewage effluent in the parishes of Aldwinckle, Chelveston, Denford, Hargrave, and Titchmarsh the streams and watercourses are polluted.

**Collection of House Refuse.**—Collection of House Refuse is carried out direct by the Council in parishes mentioned below, viz. :—

Parish	Period of Collection	Parish	Period of Collection
Aldwinckle ...	Monthly	Sudborough ...	Monthly
Brigstock ...	Fortnightly	Slipton ...	Fortnightly
Denford ...	Fortnightly	Titchmarsh ...	Monthly
Islip ...	Monthly	Thrapston ...	Fortnightly
Lowick ...	Fortnightly	Twywell ...	Monthly
Ringstead ...	Fortnightly	Woodford ...	Weekly

During the year, owners, in some instances, upon request have provided covered dustbins, and I hope in future the Council will rigorously enforce Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in this respect.

**Conversion of Pail Closets to Water Carriage System.**—Under Public Health Act (Amendment Act), 1907, sub-section 4 of Section 39.

WOODFORD.—Conversions as per details given below :—

Barringham	High Street	3
“ Coach and Horses ”	High Street	1
Marble Arch	High Street	12

Also, in respect of the Marble Arch property : 12 new closets and wash-houses were erected.

	Further, exclusive of Statutory Notices.	
Islip	Stewarts & Lloyds	8

**Conversion of Slop Closets to Automatic Flushing System.**—

Titchmarsh	Northampton	
	Brewery Co.,	
	“ Wheatsheaf ”	2
	Lilford Estate,	
	Chamberlin	1

**Conversion of Pail Closets to Water Carriage System.**—Work in progress.

Ringstead	Church Street	Middle Farm	1
Total inspections	(including testing of drains)		28



**New, and improvement of drainage and sanitary conveniences in public places.**

Lowick	School and School House	5 slop closets
Thrapston	Baptist Chapel and Caretaker's House	4 automatic flush closets in lieu of pail closets
Ringstead	School House and School	A scheme is in formation <i>re</i> conversion of pail closets to the water carriage system, and the work of installing 9 conveniences is expected to be completed early in 1938
Ringstead	Women's Conservative Association	Premises are void of sanitation and this matter is being pressed

Total inspections : 10.

The Training Camp in Brigstock was closed in October.

**Disinfection following Infectious Diseases.**—Rooms and bedding were disinfected in 11 cases and disinfectants supplied.

Following one death from Tuberculosis (in Islip) replacements of articles destroyed was made per Public Health Act, 1875, Section 121.

Cases removed to Oundle Isolation Hospital were :—

1 Scarlet Fever from Sudborough.

1 Erysipelas from Aldwinckle.

**Houses inspected under Public Health Acts, 1875 and 1936, for any existing nuisances.**

Home Workers (Factory and Workshops Act, 1901–29)	108
Infectious Diseases (including Tuberculosis or Measles)	11
Defective Drains ... ..	18
Defective Sanitary Accommodation ... ..	6
Animals and Refuse, &c. ... ..	4
Verminous Houses ... ..	5
Water Supply ... ..	1
No Refuse Bins ... ..	21
Dangerous Structures ... ..	2
Defective Roofs ... ..	3
Other Items ... ..	8
Dirty Dwellings ... ..	1
	<hr/>
	188
	<hr/>

**Inspections.**—

Public Health Acts, 1875 and 1936	...	122
Factory and Workshops Act, 1901–29	...	108
Infectious Diseases	... ..	25

**Nuisances found to exist and abated :—**

	Found	Abated
Infectious Diseases ... ..	11	10
Defective Drains ... ..	18	17
Defective Sanitary Accommodation ...	6	4
Animals and Refuse ... ..	4	4
Verminous Houses ... ..	5	5
Water Supply ... ..	1	—
No Refuse Bins ... ..	21	15
Dangerous Structures ... ..	2	—
Defective Roofs ... ..	3	—
Other items ... ..	8	4
Dirty Dwellings ... ..	1	—
	<u>80</u>	<u>59</u>

Number of Informal Notices issued ... 55

Number of Statutory Notices issued ... 1

**Eradication of Bed Bugs.**—3 privately owned houses were found to be infested with bugs, viz. : 2 at Woodford, 1 at Little Addington. The method employed is the use of “ Cimex ” blocks. The work is carried out by the Council’s Inspector.

**Factories, Workshops, and Bakehouses.**—Details are given below :—

Number	Inspections	Preliminary Notices	Statutory Notices
18 Factories ... ..	49	—	—
13 Workshops ... ..	31	—	—
20 Bakehouses ... ..	107	1	—

A new clothing factory is in course of erection in Thrapston and when completed will afford accommodation for approximately 200 workers.

Additional sanitary conveniences were fixed in one factory at Thrapston.

The stone quarries at Thrapston were closed in November.

**Cowkeepers, Cowsheds, and Dairies.**—Details enumerated below :—

Number of Cowkeepers ... ..	87
„ Cowsheds ... ..	89
„ Dairies, Cooling Houses, &c. ... ..	89
„ Cows ... ..	1014
„ Wholesale Purveyors of Milk ... ..	35
„ Retail Purveyors of Milk ... ..	62
„ Butter Makers only ... ..	3
„ Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, in respect of pasteurised milk ... ..	3
„ Purveyors of Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	1
„ New Cowsheds erected (Aldwinckle) ... ..	1
„ Cowsheds rebuilt or improved (Great Addington 1 ; Thorpe 1) ... ..	2
„ Notices <i>re</i> cleansing of premises ... ..	2
„ Notices not complied with ... ..	2
„ Inspections ... ..	265

**Sampling of Milk.**—116 samples were submitted to the Northants. County Council (Public Health Department) for Methylene Blue Test and report of bacteriological count and coliform content.

Result as follows :—

Parish	Good	Moderate	Bad
Aldwinckle ... ..	5	—	1
Brigstock ... ..	8	1	3
Chelveston ... ..	2	1	3
Clapton ... ..	—	—	1
Denford ... ..	1	2	1
Great Addington ...	7	—	—
Islip ... ..	1	—	—
Little Addington ...	6	—	1
Lowick ... ..	6	—	1
Ringstead ... ..	8	—	7
Sudborough ... ..	2	—	—
Slipton ... ..	2	—	—
Thrapston ... ..	1	—	4
Titchmarsh ... ..	6	—	4
Thurning ... ..	3	—	1
Thorpe ... ..	13	—	3
Twywell ... ..	—	—	4
Woodford ... ..	7	—	—
	78	4	34

Below particulars are given relative to the Methylene blue test during the two separate periods respecting 116 samples taken.

Number of Samples taken	Methylene Blue Test Period before decolourisation in hours	Period	Good	Moderate	Bad
57	4½	May to October	31	3	23
59	5½	November to April	47	1	11

**The number of Slaughter-houses and Offensive Trades in the District is :—**

Private Slaughter-houses (Licensed 9 ; Registered 6)	...	...	...	...	15
Licensed Slaughterers	...	...	...	...	28
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	21
Fish Frying Establishments	...	...	...	...	7
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	1
Inspections as under :—					
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	274
Fish Frying Establishments	...	...	...	...	30
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	4

Surprise visits were made to Butchers' Shops during the year.

Owing to the prevalence of Foot and Mouth Disease during November, emergency slaughter (on licence) of 67 pigs took place in Thrapston on the 23rd and 24th of that month.

**Unsound Foods.**—Unsound food was surrendered as follows :—

Carcase	Disease	Weight			
		tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.
1 Beast	Tuberculosis	—	6	0	0
Part hind-quarter of beast	Bruised	—	—	—	20
		—	6	0	20

**Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.**—During Rat Week, November 1st to 6th, all refuse tips and sewage disposals were treated with Cyanogas and the Council have decided that the gassing of rats be carried out frequently and as and when thought necessary.

**Petroleum Act, 1928.**—Licences were issued as under :—

Petrol 36. Carbide 7. Inspections 45.

**Shops Act, 1934.**—The number of shops in the area is 150.

Additional sanitary accommodation was made to one shop in Thrapston and also to another, in respect of which a Statutory Notice was issued in 1936.

Number of Inspections, 47.

**Housing—New Dwellings.**—Details of dwellings erected by private enterprise enumerated below :—

Parish	New Houses	New Bungalows	Houses built	Houses rebuilt, Rural Workers' Act, 1926
Brigstock ...	2	—	1	—
Caldecott ...	1	—	—	—
Islip ...	3	—	—	—
Little Addington	2	—	—	—
Lowick ...	—	—	—	1
Thrapston ...	2	—	—	—
Woodford ...	2	1	1	—
	—	—	—	—
	12	1	2	1
	—	—	—	—
Total dwellings ...	...	...	...	16
Inspections, including testing of drains	...	...	...	21

Number of dwellings in course of erection but not completed in 1937.

By Private Enterprise	Thrapston	14
By Council	Thrapston	6
By Private Enterprise	Denford	1
By Grant (Rural Workers' Act, 1926)	Denford	2
By Grant (Rural Workers' Act, 1926)	Thrapston	1

**Particulars of Dwellings owned and controlled by the Council given below.**

Parish		Scheme		Dwellings
Addington, Great	...	1924	...	6
Brigstock	...	1924	...	8
Hargrave	...	1919	...	6
Islip	...	1919	...	4
Lowick	...	1919	...	4
Ringstead	...	1919	...	6
Ringstead	...	1924	...	6
Titchmarsh	...	1924	...	6
Thrapston	...	1919	...	26
Thrapston	...	1924	...	16
Thrapston	...	1930	...	20
Woodford	...	1924	...	18
Woodford	...	1930	...	35
				<hr/> 161 <hr/>

**Housing Act, 1935. Section 6 (3).**

Number of houses measured (Form "B") *re* permitted numbers...906.

**Housing Act, 1936.—Woodford, "The Spring."**

Clearance Area Number 16.

4 Dwellings. 12 Occupants.

On October 5th, 1937, an enquiry was held by W. E. Kelly, Esq., at the Temperance Hall, Woodford, and the Clearance Order was subsequently confirmed by the Ministry of Health, as was Denford "Duck End" Clearance Area No. 15, in respect of 4 unoccupied dwellings.

**Housing Acts, 1930-36. Unfit Houses.**

Further inspections were made with Dr. McInnes and Major Muntz.

Parish		Number of Dwellings
Aldwinckle	With Major Muntz	18
Chelveston	"	22
Denford	"	26
Great Addington	"	21
Hargrave	"	20
Little Addington	"	24
Titchmarsh	With Dr. McInnes	3
Woodford "Spring"	"	4
Denford "Duck End"	"	4
		<hr/> 142 <hr/>

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

ROBERT W. BARNES, A.R.San.I.,  
*Sanitary Inspector.*





REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR (NORTHERN AREA)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1937.

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23 WEST STREET,  
OUNDLE,  
NORTHANTS.

May 13th, 1938.

DR. A. McINNES,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
RAUNDS,  
WELLINGBOROUGH.

Sir,

I beg to submit my Third Annual Report for the Northern Area of the district, as regards Nuisances, Sanitary Requirements, and Works completed for the year 1937.

**Water Supplies.**—During the year Regional Water Supply Scheme No. 2, which will supply 5 villages of the Northern Area—Barnwell, Hemington, Lutton, Polebrooke, and Warmington—with a piped supply has made steady progress towards completion, and will increase the number of parishes supplied with some form of piped supply to 16 ; but there still remain 13 parishes which have no other sources but springs and wells, which from their situation are liable to seasonal pollution.

Hemington has continued to be supplied with water from the mains of the Oundle Urban Authority, carted by lorry.

Seven village supplies (springs and wells) have been repaired. 83 visits were made with respect to water supplies.

**Analyses.**—Eleven samples of water were taken for chemical, and two for bacteriological examination—i.e., Ashton 1, Benefield 1, Blatherwycke 2 (chemical and bacteriological), Bulwick 2 (chemical and bacteriological), Collyweston 1, Easton 1, Fotheringhay 1, Glapthorne 1, Harringworth 1, King's Cliffe 1, and Wakerley 1, of which 5 only (Collyweston, Easton, Harringworth, King's Cliffe, and Wakerley) were returned as satisfactory.

**Rivers Pollution Prevention Act.**—No complaints have been received during the year.

**Sewers and Sewage Disposal.**—45 complaints of defective sewers and choked dykes were dealt with in 17 parishes, with 184 visits of inspection and reinspection.

With the advantage of a public water supply, the larger villages should now be provided with proper water carriage and sewage disposal systems, and I would specially earmark at the present time the parishes of King's Cliffe and Warmington, where the existing disposal works are quite inadequate and a menace to the general health and well-being of the respective residents.

**Refuse Collection and Disposal.**—A system of collection and disposal is urgently required for the whole of the Area : at the present

time, only 6 out of the 29 parishes have a form of collection and disposal in operation.

79 visits were made to the various refuse tips.

**Public Health Acts—Nuisances.**—The following nuisances came under observation during the year :—

	Number	Abated
Dirty dwellings ... ..	2	3
Dangerous buildings ... ..	3	1
Insufficient and defective earth-closets ...	19	22
Defective privy-vaults ... ..	14	15
Foul and defective drains ... ..	58	59
Insufficient and defective water supplies	7	8
Defective spouting and yard paving ...	1	2
The keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance	5	6
Offensive accumulations ... ..	19	19
Caravans and tents ... ..	3	3
Insanitary and defective urinals... ..	5	5
Dirty bakehouses ... ..	3	3
Sanitary conveniences in factories and workshops insufficient ... ..	2	1

—a total of 194 including 53 brought forward from 1936, of which 147 were abated and 47 carried forward to 1938. 198 visits of inspection and reinspection were made, and 319 appointments kept.

A new Public Health Act (1936) came into operation on October 1st, consolidating and improving the previous Acts, including water supplies, bye-laws, caravans and other portable dwellings.

**Shop Act, 1934.**—There are 81 shops within the Area, of which 76 are under the supervision of the occupier or his or her family. No action was found necessary during the year.

**Infectious Disease and Disinfection.**—Two cases only of Infectious Disease were notified: both were removed to the Isolation Hospital; premises were fumigated and disinfectants supplied. Fumigation was also carried out, on request, at 4 other premises.

34 visits were paid to these premises.

**Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.**—Red Squill poisons in the form of biscuits and fluid were again supplied throughout the year. During Rat Week the demand for the poisons was quite satisfactory and good results were reported.

All refuse tips are baited periodically and treated with “Cyanogas,” 63 visits being made.

**Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928.**—One application for a licence was granted, 22 were renewed for the storage of petrol, and 7 licences were renewed for the storage of carbide of calcium during the year.

31 visits of inspection were made.

**Milk Supply.**—During the year, 9 new premises were added, and 17 were removed from the register, the record now being 140 cowkeepers, 3 retail purveyors, and approximately 1419 milch cows.

One supplementary licence under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, for the sale of Pasteurised Milk was issued.

Reconstruction or repairs were carried out at 14 premises, and 352 visits were paid to farms and cowkeepers' premises.

117 samples of milk were submitted to the County Laboratory during the year for the Methylene blue reduction test, with the following results: Good—67, Moderate—19, and Bad—31 (the County Council Circular dated 25/8/37 amended results).

Further samples of the "moderate" and "bad" supplies were returned as "good" in 19 instances, and 4 premises from which similar supplies were obtained were closed down.

**Meat and other Foods.**—There are 8 registered and 2 licensed slaughter-houses, 1 knacker's yard, and 12 retail butchers' shops within the district.

During the year, the licences with respect to 2 slaughter-houses and 20 slaughter-men were renewed, and 1 additional licence to slaughter animals was issued.

396 visits were paid to slaughter-houses and butchers' premises.

The quality of the meat killed within the Area has maintained its high level, 1 sheep's carcase only being condemned and destroyed.

**Housing.**—Twenty-two houses are in course of erection to rehouse tenants from individual unfit and 3 clearance areas—Nos. 9 and 12 at Warmington, and No. 17 at Nassington, but none was completed at the end of the year.

Private enterprise has provided 8 new houses—5 at Collyweston, 2 at Easton-on-the-Hill, and 1 at Yarwell—and increased accommodation has been provided in 3 instances at Barnwell, Warmington, and Woodnewton.

One Clearance Area was declared at Glapthorne No. 13, and was confirmed by the Minister of Health after a visit on the 5th October, 1937, by an Inspector of the Ministry, W. E. Kelly, Esq. Plans have been approved to build 12 houses to re-house the tenants.

The work carried out under this heading is included in the tabulated housing form with the Southern Area. In addition 265 further houses were measured and the appropriate forms completed, making a total of 1,588 cottages dealt with out of a total of 2,087.

The Rural District Council controls 68 houses in the Northern Area as follows:—

	1919	1924	1930
Collyweston	8	—	—
Duddington	12	—	—
Easton-on-the-Hill	24	—	—
King's Cliffe	—	4	4
Nassington	—	4	—
Polebrooke	—	4	—
Warmington	—	6	2
	—	—	—
Total	44	18	6
	—	—	—

**Smoke Abatement.**—No action was necessary during the year.

**Elementary Schools.**—There are 23 schools in use within the area. 42 visits were paid as regards water supplies and sanitary conveniences, and improvements recommended where necessary.

**Factory and Workshop Act.**—There are 11 factories (including 3 bakehouses) and 21 workshops (including 14 bakehouses) within the area. Two notices of occupation were received, and 54 visits of inspection were made during the year.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

S. PARGETER,

*Sanitary Inspector.*

#### WHOLE DISTRICT.

#### No. 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1937.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	410
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	891
2.	(a)	Number of houses (included under subhead 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	336
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	753
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	297
4.		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	39

#### No. 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices.

		Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	73
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#### No. 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :		
1.		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	0
2.		Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ... ..	0
	(a)	By the Owner ... ..	0
	(b)	By the Local Authority in default of Owner ... ..	0
B.	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :		
1.		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	4



2.	Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices...	4
(a)	By the Owner ...	4
(b)	By the Local Authority in default of Owner	0
C.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ...	47
2.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ...	0
D.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
1.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ...	0
2.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	0

**No. 4. Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding.**

(a)	1.	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	111
	2.	Number of families therein ...	112
	3.	Number of persons dwelling therein ...	679
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	0
(c)	1.	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	24
	2.	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	121½
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	0
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ...	0



## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

### 1.—INSPECTION.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	67	1	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	34	0	0
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	0	0	0
Total ... ..	101	1	0

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	0	0	0	0
Want of ventilation ... ..	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding ... ..	0	0	0	0
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	0	0	0	0
Other nuisances ... ..	0	0	0	0
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ... ..	2	1	0
	unsuitable or defective ... ..	0	0	0
	not separate for sexes ... ..	0	0	0
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse ...	0	0	0	0
Other offences ... ..	0	0	0	0
Total ... ..	2	1	0	0

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

## OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

Nil.



